be placed in the Œnochromidæ, on account of the presence of vein 5 in the hind wings, but in every other respect it corresponds to the Boarmiidæ.

Family Larentiidæ.

Eulype albifusa, nov.

♂ ♀. Wings black, with a broad curved white band occupying the postmedian fourth of wing, its outer edge bulging in the centre on both wings; fringe black; a deep black cell-spot in the black basal half, across which near the base a faintly paler band is seen; the white band narrower on the hind wings. Underside like the upperside; head and body black, tips of antennæ pale.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Palau Island, Philippines (*Semper*).

The species agrees with *Eulype* in having a single areole in the fore wings, the palpi are longer than usual, the antennæ lamellate, in the male thickened and flattened, subserrate beneath, the teeth short, close and clavate.

XIX.—*On the Sand-Viper of Roumania* (Vipera ammodytes, *var.* Montandoni). By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

When recently discussing the geographical variations of *Vipera ammodytes* *, I pointed out that the Roumanian specimens, two in number, which I had been able to examine agreed neither with the typical form from Austria-Hungary, Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Montenegro, nor with the var. *meridionalis* from Greece and Syria. Having now received five further specimens from Roumania, through my valued correspondent M. A. Montandon, and finding them to agree in essential characters with the two previously noticed, I have no hesitation in regarding them as representing a third form, for which I propose the name var. *Montandoni*.

The following table shows the principal variations in the lepidosis of the seven specimens available:—

* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1903, i. p. 185.

a–c, e–g. Greci, on granitic hills in the Macin district, 15 miles from Braila on the Danube.
d. Cocosu Monastery, S.E. of Macin.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
a. ♂....	555	70	21	158	38	3	4	5	5	9	9	4	4	11	11
b. „	535	65	„	150	36	3	3½	4½	5	9	9	4–5	4–5	11	10
c. „	470	55	„	152	37	3	3½	4½	7	10	9	5–6	4–5	12	12
d. ♀....	520	60	„	153	32	3	3½	4	6	9	9	4–5	4–5	12	11
e. „	480	50	„	155	31	2	3½	4	5	9	10	4–5	4–5	11	11
f. „	420	40	„	153	30	3	3	4	5	10	9	4–5	4–5	12	11
g. „	195	25	„	149	33	4	2	2½	7	9	9	4–5	4–5	10	10

1. Total length. 2. Length of tail. 3. Number of scales across body. 4. Number of ventral shields. 5. Number of subcaudal shields. 6. Number of whorls of scales on rostral "horn." 7. Width of rostral shield. 8. Depth of rostral shield. 9. Number of scales across vertex between supraoculars. 10, 11. Number of upper labial shields (right and left). 12, 13. Upper labial shields (4th, 5th, or 6th) entering the eye (right and left). 14, 15. Number of scales round the eye, supraocular excluded (right and left).

The var. *Montandoni* may be thus defined:—

Naso-rostral shield not reaching the canthus rostralis nor the summit of the rostral shield, which is deeper than broad; rostral "horn" with 2 to 4, usually 3, transverse series of scales between the rostral shield and the apex. Ventral shields 149 to 158. A more or less distinct dark blotch on the lower lip, involving 5 to 7 labial shields without complete interruption. Lower surface of end of tail yellow.

This race is easily distinguished from the typical form by the shape of the rostral and naso-rostral shields, the extent of the dark blotch on the lower lip, and the yellow colour on the tail (nearly always red in the typical form). From the var. *meridionalis*, to which it is more closely related, the higher number of ventral shields (149–158, instead of 133–147) and the usually lesser development of the rostral "horn" are sufficient characters to justify a varietal separation.

XX.—*On a new Cyprinodontid Fish from Egypt.*

By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

Along with examples of *Paratilapia multicolor*, recently discovered by him, Mr. C. H. Schoeller has kindly sent me several specimens of a little Cyprinodont which occurs near